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ECA'S TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE IN PLANNING, STATISTICS, DEMOGRAPHY AND INFORMATION SCIENCES

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I. INTRODUCTION

1. The present paper summarizes the ECA technical assistance activities during the biennium 1988-1989 in the fields of planning, statistics, demography and information sciences. It is intended to supplement the paper on "United Nations Technical Co-operation Relating to Development Planning, Statistics and Population in Africa, 1988-1989" (E/ECA/PSD.6/6), prepared by the Department of Technical Co-operation for Development (DTCD) at the United Nations Headquarters.

2. The ECA technical assistance to member States during the period under reference in the fields indicated above continued to focus on support to activities being carried out under Africa's Priority Programme for Economic Recovery (APPER), 1986-1990, and the United Nations Programme of Action for African Economic Recovery and Development (UN-PAAERD), 1986-1990. As in the past, the implementation of the Lagos Plan of Action and the Final Act of Lagos has also been taken into account.

3. The relevant operational activities were financed mainly by donor agencies such as the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the Governments of Canada and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (USSR), the International Development Research Centre (IDRC) and the Ford Foundation. The contributions of the various donor agencies during the biennium 1988-1989 by project are shown in the Annex I. However, resources were also made available from the United Nations regular budget and the regular programme of technical co-operation for carrying out technical assistance activities, particularly in the area of planning. A list of ECA advisers in post during the biennium 1988-1989 is also attached as Annex II.

II. ECA TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE IN PLANNING

4. In the field of development planning, technical assistance and advisory services were rendered to quite a number of African countries. The nature of the assistance covers a wide area of activities including preparation of development and recovery plans, policy formulation, investment programmes, formulation of regional development strategies, donor supported programmes of round tables of African Least Developed Countries, and forecasting systems, outlooks and perspectives and economic sectoral modelling.

5. The basic objective of the technical assistance programme is the strengthening of the planning capabilities at the country level with the view of upgrading planning apparatus, methodologies and techniques. The main focus of the programme is the operationalization of the Lagos Plan of Action and its components, the United Nations Programme of Action for Africa's Economic Recovery and Development and the African Alternative Framework of Structural Adjustment Programmes for socio-economic

recovery and transformation. The immediate objective is the training of planners and officials dealing with various aspects of development planning with the aim of enhancing and developing the planning capacities in the African region.

6. During the 1988-1989 biennium, the activities covered in the area of planning include the following:

(i) Advisory services were provided to six countries in connection with the preparation of annual surveys of economic and social conditions in Africa. An advisory mission was also undertaken to advise two research institutes on research policy while there was participation in two training workshops, one organized under the auspices of African Association of Public Administration on the organization of consultancy and the other under the auspices of Association of Accountants in West Africa on structural adjustment.

(ii) ECA also participated in a number of country round tables in support of the Substantial New Programme of Action in favour of LDCs. These are Chad, Lesotho, Burundi, Sao Tome and Principe. The secretariat also attended meetings of Governmental Experts of Donor Countries and Multilateral and Bilateral Financial and Technical Assistance Institutions with the representatives of the LDCs, and UNCTAD/Netherlands Sponsored Meeting Preparatory to the UN Conference on LDCs.

(iii) In the area of perspectives and long-term outlook, ECA prepared a comprehensive study on Africa's development perspective entitled "Beyond Recovery: ECA - Revised Africa's Development Perspective 1988-2000" which meant to provide a methodological framework for the accelerated implementation of the Lagos Plan of Action.

(iv) ECA also prepared the African region contribution as part of the preparation process for the Fourth United Nations Development Decade of the International Development Strategy. The contribution was adopted by the Sixteenth meeting of the ECA Conference of Ministers and the Twenty-fourth Session of the Commission.

(v) In the area of policy formulation, ECA, in recognizing the need for improving the policy framework to make it consistent with Africa's development priorities and objectives as stipulated in the regionally agreed development strategies, was prompted in a search for an alternative. The document entitled "African Alternative Framework of Structural Adjustment Programmes for Socio-

Economic Recovery and Transformation" was prepared and then adopted by the joint meeting of the Ministers of Planning and the Ministers of Finance.

(vi) In the field of short-term forecasting and structural adjustment, ECA continued to provide technical assistance to a number of countries in the preparation of their short-term policy models. Assistance was particularly provided to (a) Congo in the design and formulation of short- and medium-term models within the framework of the preparation of their country's second five year development plan 1990-1994; (b) Mali in explaining the important policy issues which are impeding development plan in Africa allied with year-to-year financial and economic programme formulation and implementation and the adoption of the AAF-SAP approach that adjustment must be seen as part of a long-term development process that need to address basic supply constraints as well as social issues; (c) Lesotho where a macro-economic model was proposed within the framework of the simulation of the country's alternative policy measures as those contained in AAP-SAP.

(vii) The United Nations African Institute for Economic Development and Planning, a subsidiary organ of ECA, provided training on a sustained basis to 99 trainees from 26 African countries and 102 trainees from 28 countries during 1987-1988 and 1988-1989 respectively in economic development and planning, and short-term specialization programmes in industrial development in Africa, population and human resources, and agriculture and rural development in Africa. The programmes are also empirically oriented with research and course modules designed to stimulate actual field experience. During the biennium 1988-1989, IDEP has been receiving assistance from various sources notably among them is the UNDP which provides the bulk of the budget, UNFPA which provides resources for a special training programme on population and human resources, and other sources such as USAID, the World Bank, and the Commonwealth Secretariat, etc.

III. ECA TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE IN STATISTICS

7. In the field of statistics, the major technical assistance activities were carried out under two main projects, namely the Statistical Development Programme for Africa (SDPA), financed by UNDP, and the Regional Advisory Service in Demographic Statistics (RASDS), financed by UNFPA. However, such activities were also undertaken within the framework of two other projects, namely the UNDP/IBRD/ECA project on Data Collection related to Development Programmes and Aid Flows in Africa and the Census Training Programme for Sub-Saharan Africa, financed by UNDP and UNFPA/Government of Canada respectively. There is also another project in demographic statistics which is limited to the member countries of the "Union douanière et économique de l'Afrique centrale" (UDEAC).

8. The SDPA project provides support to activities undertaken within the framework of the Statistical Training Programme for Africa (STPA), the African Household Survey Capability Programme (AHSCP), the development of national accounts and basic economic statistics and the development of statistical data bases.

9. The RASDS project is intended to assist African countries to build up the capability for carrying out population censuses and demographic surveys and establishing viable civil registration systems and vital statistics collection. The related project on Census Training Programme for Sub-Saharan Africa aims at making the countries of the region self-reliant in census-taking. It thus supplements the RASDS project.

10. An assessment of the statistical capacities of the ECA member States is included among the activities undertaken within the framework of the project "Data Collection related to Development Programmes and Aid Flows in Africa". This issue will be discussed under a separate item of the agenda for the Joint Conference. It is therefore proposed not to make a full report on it in the present document.

A. The SDPA

11. The project "Statistical Development Programme for Africa (SDPA)" is the result of the merging, as from 1 July 1987, of activities undertaken previously under three separate projects, namely the African Household Survey Capability Programme (AHSCP), regional component, the Operational support to improvement and expansion of the Statistical Training Programme for Africa (STPA), and the assistance to Least Developed and Newly Independent Countries in the field of National Accounts. The issue of statistical data base development has been added later on to the project in view of its increasing importance.

12. In the field of household surveys, one post of household survey specialist and one post of statistical training adviser/survey specialist were available to render advisory services to member States under the SDPA project. However, the International Labour Organisation (ILO) continued to provide one post of regional adviser in household surveys in support of the AHSCP programme. The post of data processing specialist provided by the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany was phased out in June 1988 upon the expiration of the relevant bilateral co-operation agreement with ECA. About 35 technical and backstopping missions were undertaken to 20 member countries during the biennium 1988-1989 in the area of household surveys, excluding the missions undertaken in the field of demographic surveys by the team of the Regional Advisory Service in Demographic Statistics (RASDS) financed by UNFPA.

13. A bilingual working group meeting on household surveys was organized in Addis Ababa from 16-20 October 1989. It was attended by experts from 21 member States of ECA. The working group considered a progress report on the AHSCP and discussed issues relating to experiences and problems of selected surveys in Africa in the 1980s, household survey data analysis and applications and co-ordination of AHSCP with other programmes of household surveys. The report of this working group is being submitted to the Joint Conference under another agenda item.

14. In the area of statistical training, within the framework of the Statistical Training Programme for Africa (STPA), missions were undertaken by the two statistical training advisers under the SDPA project to Botswana, Chad, Mali, Nigeria, Sao Tome and Principe and with the purpose of assisting these countries in the implementation of their in-service training programmes or middle level training programmes at national level. Some of the missions concentrated on the evaluation of the training programme while others assisted in the development of a project document for donor financing. The two statistical training advisers also provided teaching support to STPA centres, national statistical offices in-service training programmes and middle level statistical training centres at national level. The STPA centre which was visited for this purpose was the Eastern Africa Statistical Training Centre (EASTC) in 1988 and 1989. National statistical offices and middle level statistical training centres at national level which were visited were those of Sierra Leone (1988 and 1989), Congo (1989) and Burundi. In addition other staff of the Statistics Division assisted in teaching at the "Institut africain et mauricien de statistique et d'économie appliquée" (IAMSEA), Kigali, Rwanda. Two missions were fielded in 1988 and two in 1989 for this purpose.

15. As part of the support to the EASTC one training adviser joined a Tanzania Government delegation during its visit to Zambia and Zimbabwe. The purpose of the mission was to seek a

commitment of these countries on their continued use of the centre and to seek a commitment for signing joint funding project requests to international agencies for the development and expansion of the centre.

16. Two seminars for trainers involved in middle level in-service statistical training were organized, one for French-speaking African countries in Abidjan, Cote d'Ivoire, from 24-28 October 1988 and the other for English-speaking countries of the region in Harare, Zimbabwe, from 21-25 November 1988. Also, the Sixth biennium meeting of Directors of Centres participating in STPA was held in Addis Ababa from 4-8 December 1989. The report of this meeting is also being submitted to the Joint Conference under a separate agenda item.

17. Five new fellowships for training of trainers were awarded in 1988. One two year fellowship was awarded to a lecturer from the National University of Lesotho; one two year fellowship to a lecturer from the "Ecole nationale supérieure de statistique et d'économie appliquée (ENSEA), Abidjan, Cote d'Ivoire; one seven month fellowship to a lecturer from EASTC; and two fellowships, one for two year and another for one year to lecturers from the Institute of Statistics and Applied Economics (ISAE), Kampala, Uganda. Two visiting lecturers were also provided in 1988 and 1989 to ISAE, one for two months and the other for six weeks to teach statistical methods.

18. Within the framework of the Special assistance to Portuguese-speaking African countries in the field of statistical training, a second meeting of representatives of the countries of the group was organized in Luxembourg in February 1988, jointly with the Statistical Office of the European Communities (SOEC). A third meeting was organized in Lisbon by the SOEC and the Government of Portugal in November 1988 and one ECA Statistical Training Adviser participated in the meeting. All conditions seem to be met for the opening in 1990 of the Bissau middle level statistical training centre for nationals of Guinea Bissau, Cape Verde and Sao Tome and Principe and the Lisbon Centre (CESD-Lisbon) for training professional level statisticians for all the Portuguese-speaking African countries.

19. In the area of economic statistics, about 20 technical advisory missions were fielded in 12 African countries. The missions were to develop the basic economic statistics of the countries concerned, compile national accounts, provide on-the-job training and build up national capability and self-reliance in the production, application and dissemination of basic economic data designed to meet the needs of current policy concerns. Follow-up missions and feed-backs reveal that recommendations and suggestions for improvements made during the advisory missions have, in general, been implemented by the countries concerned. However, it should be noted that a high

turn-over of staff still exists in many African statistical services, thus impeding the progress of the programme objective of self-reliance.

20. During the biennium, activities in the area of industrial statistics continued to focus on assistance to countries in setting up integrated systems of industrial statistics within the framework of international recommendations.

21. Two working group meetings (one for English-speaking and the other for French-speaking African countries), on improving the basic economic statistics required for planning purposes were held simultaneously at ECA Headquarters, Addis Ababa, in September 1988. The working groups discussed, inter alia: (a) basic economic data required for general assessment of the economy and planning; (b) the use of the UN system of national accounts as a tool for data collection for development planning; (c) relationship of national accounts developemnt to planning; and (d) the uses of micro computers in the preparation of national accounts. The meetings were attended by representatives of the following member States: Angola, Benin, Burundi, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Côte d'Ivoire, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Guinea, Liberia, Madagascar, Malawi, Niger, Nigeria, Rwanda, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Sudan, Swaziland, Tanzania, Togo, Zaire, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

22. In the area of statistical data base, one mission was undertaken to Congo to assist the Government in installing the PADIS-STAT data base on the HP 3000 computer of the national statistical office (CNSEE) and in training of personnel. Also a training seminar on the use of software packages in statistical computing for French-speaking Government statisticians and planners was organized in February 1989. The seminar was attended by representatives of the following countries: Angola, Cameroon, Chad, Comoros, Djibouti, Gabon, Guinea, Morocco, Niger, Rwanda, Senegal and Zaire.

B. RASDS and related projects

23. The Regional Advisory Service in Demographic Statistics (RASDS), which is financed by the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), comprises eight regional advisers during the biennium 1988-1989. Two of these posts (sampling adviser and second post of data processing adviser) are new and have been filled only as from July/August 1989. The long-range objective of the RASDS is to assist African countries to build up the capability for carrying out population censuses and demographic surveys and establishing viable and reliable civil registration systems and related activities with little or no external technical assistance.

24. During the period under review, about 90 advisory missions were carried out to 35 member States. Nineteen of these were related to assistance on organization, planning and conduct of population and housing censuses and demographic surveys, 24 on census cartographic activities, 19 on census data processing, 12 on development and improvement of civil registration systems and vital statistics, 14 on basic needs assessment and programme formulation and two in sampling. The majority of these missions were fielded at the request of governments or UNFPA representatives. Others were initiated by ECA to monitor the progress made in census and survey activities in the various countries and to provide relevant assistance.

25. Within the framework of the project "Census Training Programme for Sub-Saharan Africa", financed by the Government of Canada through UNFPA, 14 national training courses were organized during the biennium 1988-1989 seven in English-speaking, five in French-speaking and two in Portuguese-speaking countries. Six of the courses were on census organization. These were conducted in Lagos, Nigeria, from 7 to 29 April 1988; in Cotonou, Benin, from 3 to 21 October 1988; in Kampala, Uganda, from 22 October to 6 November 1988; in Praia, Cape Verde, from 9 May to 3 June 1989; in Maputo, Mozambique, from 11 to 25 September 1989 and in Kigali, Rwanda, from 3 to 20 October 1989. The courses were attended by a total of 110 national statistical/census offices staff and statisticians and planners from other ministries. The remaining 8 courses were on census data processing and were organized in Accra, Ghana, from 11 to 24 April 1988; Yaounde, Cameroon, from 22 March to 16 April 1988; Bangui, Central Africa Republic, from 24 May to 9 June 1989; Mauritius from 14 February to 10 March 1989; Freetown, Sierra Leone, from 3 to 21 July 1989; Niamey, Niger, from 13 November to 6 December 1989; Nairobi, Kenya, from 13 November to 2 December 1989; and Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, from 11 to 29 December 1989. A total of 125 trainees attended these courses.

26. Two sub-regional workshops on census cartography were also conducted during the period under review. The first workshop was organized for French-speaking Eastern and Central African countries in Kigali, Rwanda, from 28 March to 8 April 1988. The following 7 countries were represented in the workshop: Burundi, Central African Republic, Comoros, Gabon, Madagascar, Rwanda and Sao Tome and Principe. The other workshop was organized for English-speaking eastern and southern African countries in Nairobi, Kenya, from 8 to 19 May 1989. It was attended by senior professional staff of statistical/census offices from Botswana, Ethiopia, Kenya, Lesotho, Malawi, Mauritius, Mozambique, Somalia, Swaziland, Tanzania, Uganda, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

27. ECA continued to be the executing agency for the Technical Co-operation Project in Central Africa (UDEAC/DEP) in the field of demographic and social statistics data collection, processing

and analysis. An evaluation of the project was undertaken in January/February 1988. It concluded that the majority of the objectives of the project had been achieved. However, some objectives relating to data analysis and applications for planning purposes have not been fully met in view of the various stages of statistical development of the UDEAC member countries (Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Congo, Equatorial Guinea and Gabon).

28. The evaluation report recommended that the project should be extended for a new phase covering the period 1989-1992 with due attention given to data analysis and applications. UNFPA has approved the evaluation findings and recommendations.

C. Other

29. Within the framework of the UNDP/IBRD/ECA project on "Data Collection related to Development Programmes and Aid Flows in Africa" missions were carried out to 12 ECA member States to assess their national statistical capacities. The results of this assessment are being submitted to the Joint Conference under a separate agenda item.

30. In the field of environment statistics one advisory mission was carried out to assess the feasibility of establishing this new area within the CSO of Botswana (1988). The mission found that some of the groundwork - notably an environmental assessment had been carried out and that some interest existed within various ministries to pursue a programme. But the just been informed by the CSO that the Government of Botswana has agreed to fund an Environmental Statistics Unit as of April 1989. Outside funds are currently being sought to support the CSO in the setting up of the Unit.

31. Due to lack of funds a second advisory mission foreseen in the work programme 1988-1989 could not be carried out.

IV. ECA TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE IN DEMOGRAPHY

32. The Population Division of ECA continued to receive funds from the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) for the execution of five projects. Two of these projects - the Regional Demographic Advisory Services and the Population Information Network for Africa (POPIN) are based in the Division, whilst the other three are based in Accra (Ghana), Yaounde (Cameroon) and Bamako (Mali). A short account of the technical assistance activities of each project during the period 1988-1989 is given below:

A. Regional Demographic Advisory Services

33. The main objectives of the Regional Demographic Advisory Services are to assist ECA member States in formulating, evaluating and assessing population related projects, in evaluating and analysing data from population censuses, surveys and vital registration systems and in the integration of population variables into development planning and policy formulation; and finally in assisting in the training in population of nationals of the member States. During the period under review, the countries which received such services were as follows:

- Project formulation, evaluation and assessment:
  Benin, Sao Tome and Principe, Swaziland, Niger, Gabon, Djibouti, Cote d'Ivoire and Seychelles

- Data evaluation and analysis and integration of population variables into development planning:
  Congo, Benin, Cameroon, Togo, Burkina Faso, Liberia, Ghana, Niger and Swaziland

- Training and human resources development:
  Sub-regional workshops in data evaluation and analysis for both Anglophone and Francophone countries and national workshops on census data analysis in both Anglophone and Francophone countries.

34. Three regional advisers (two Anglophone and one Francophone) were in post during the period.

B. The Regional Institute for Population Studies (RIPS) Accra, Ghana

35. RIPS continued to provide demographic training to nationals of the English speaking African countries. It also organized workshops on data evaluation and analysis (August 1988) in collaboration with ECA and on the Statistical Analysis of Demographic data (November - December 1988) in collaboration with the International Statistical Institute (ISI). These workshops were attended by practicing demographers in Anglophone Africa. A colloquim on the impact of family planning programmes in sub-Saharan Africa was also organized in April 1989.

36. The numbers of students admitted into RIPS were 33 for the M.A. course in October 1987 and five students for the M. Phil. course in January 1988. There were three students doing the Ph.D. course. In october 1988, 43 new M.A. students were admitted; and two new M. Phil. students were admitted in January 1989.

37. The ECA secretariat continued to be responsible for the management of PIPS. A meeting of the Governing Council was held in January 1988. UNFPA continued to be the main source of funding, providing US$736,300 in 1988 and US$712,300 in 1989.

C. Institut de formation et de recherche démographiques (IFORD) Yaounde, Cameroun

38. IFORD continued to provide demographic training to nationals of the French-speaking African countries. The main programme continued to be the two year course leading to the Diploma in demography. Students are now admitted every other year rather than annually. In 1988, 31 students who started their course in 1987 were awarded the diploma. In the same year 32 students from 16 countries were admitted to the two year course.

39. IFORD continues to organize the one year introductory course into research for graduates of the diploma course. Two students were admitted for this course in 1987 and 1988. A Training workshop on the statistical analysis of fertility was held in October 1988 in collaboration with the International Statistical Institute (ISI).

40. The ECA secretariat continued to be responsible for the management of IFORD and organized a meeting of its Governing Council in March 1988. Another meeting of the Council was held in April 1989 in Addis Ababa. UNFPA continued to be the main source of funding and provided US$948,000 in 1988 and US$871,000 in 1989.

D. Centre for Studies and Research on Population for Development (CERPOD), Bamako, Mali

41. The former Socio-Economic and Demographic Unit (USED) of the Institut du Sahel (CILSS) was converted into CERPOD with effect from 25 January 1988. The first five year work programme of CERPOD covers studies and research, training, scientific information (data bank), technical assistance to Sahelian countries and international scientific co-operation. CERPOD has continued to take an active role in the population information system (POPIN) of the ECA Population Division.

42. ECA continued to be the executing agency for funds provided by UNFPA. These amounted to US$256,000 in 1988.

E. The Population Information Network for Africa (POPIN)

43. POPIN is a regional network linking institutions and organisations connected with population information collection, documentation and dissemination on Africa. It serves as a channel for disseminating such information to government leaders and officials, researchers, media etc.

44. The Co-ordinating Unit of POPIN is located in the ECA Population Division and received funds from UNFPA amounting to US$210,000 in 1988 and US$475,730 in 1989.

45. The major activities undertaken by the Co-ordinating Unit for the 1988-89 biennium were as follows:

(a) The creation of a POPIN-Africa Technical Working Group (PAT) to advise on technical operational issues of POPIN-Africa.

(b) A sensitization seminar for mass media agencies was held in November 1988 in Dakar.

(c) Preparation of the Country bibliography series: one was produced on Ghana.

(d) The identification of potential National Participating Information Centres (NPIC) was pursued. Rwanda, Tanzania and Nigeria were visited for the formulation, reformulation of project documents for the establishment of NPICs.

(e) A working group for the Dissemination and Diffusion of Population Information (PAWID) was created. Its members are mass media groups and institutions.

V. TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE IN INFORMATION SCIENCE

46. The ECA Pan African Development Information System (PADIS), formerly Pan African Documentation and Information Systems, is the major source in Africa for technical assistance in information science. The objectives of PADIS' technical assistance are:

- To assist African states in strengthening national capacities for collection, storage and utilization of data on development through advisory services, training and user services;

- To promote the exchange of information for development among African member States;

- To promote the improvement of information infrastructure in African member States in order to strengthen bibliographic control of national development information output;

- To train information specialists at national, sub-regional and regional levels in order to upgrade skills and introduce modern methods of information handling;

- To promote the utilization of common norms and standards of information handling in the region in order to ensure compatibility with international information systems.

47. PADIS' funds for technical assistance come from a variety of sources. During the biennium it received funding for its technical assistance activities on behalf of member States from (a) the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP): three projects, viz., PADIS Phase III (RAF/86/053), Establishment of a data bank and information service for the Organization for the Management of the Kagera River Basin (RAF/88/125) and participation of North African Countries in PADIS (RAF/88/012); (b) the United Nations Development Fund for Women (UNIFEM): Expert Group Meeting on the Development of a Data Bank on Women and Development; (c) International Development Research Centre (Canada): PADIS Training Activities and Regional Seminar on Information and Informatics Policies in Africa; (d) the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (USSR): Study Tour on the Management of Scientific, Technological and Socio-economic Information Systems and Networks and (e) Ford Foundation: Support for Participants to the Expert Group Meeting on Women and Development. Total funds for technical assistance from these sources during 1988-1989 were US$2,302,635. The breakdown by project appears in Annex I.

48. The major categories for PADIS' assistance to member States are training, including fellowships and internships, and advisory services. Virtually all PADIS' activities are of a technical assistance nature and are described fully in the document "Report on PADIS activities in 1988-1989, examination of approved work programme (1992-1993) and Medium-Term Plan 1992-1997" (E/ECA/PSD.6/26). Thus, in order to avoid repetition, these activities will only be outlined here in a summary form.

49. Training activities during the biennium included the holding of national level training courses for staff of PADIS national participating centres; subregional training courses in computerized documentation techniques; training courses in management of documentation and information centres; and the granting of fellowships and internships.

50. The training courses were as follows: 12 national level courses, including 8 in computerized bibliographic and statistical data base management techniques and 4 in specialized subjects (such as publication of data base contents, management of documentation and information centres and utilization of specific software), at the request of member States. Countries which benefited from these were Botswana, Cape Verde, Ethiopia, Gambia, Guinea, Malawi, Niger, Seychelles, Swaziland, Togo and Zambia.

51. Beneficiary countries of seven subregional training courses, three regional seminars and training courses, including one study tour were 35, viz.: Algeria, Angola, Benin, Botswana, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Comores, Congo, Egypt, Ethiopia, Gabon, Ghana, Guinea, Kenya, Lesotho, Malawi, Mauritius, Morocco, Mozambique, Niger, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal Sudan, Swaziland, Tanzania, Togo, Tunisia, Uganda, Zaire, Zambia and Zimbabwe. Six countries benefited from fellowships and internships at PADIS: Cameroon, Djibouti, Ethiopia, Madagascar, Niger and Togo. The total number of individuals trained in these exercises was 264.

52. During the period PADIS fielded 10 advisory missions to member States (Algeria, Benin, Burkina Faso, Congo, Kenya, Malawi, Rwanda, Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe) and 5 to institutional participating centres (subregional and regional development institutions with significant documentation and information activities). The topics included assessment of needs in information and documentation, formulation of information policies and plans, design of national/sectoral information systems; choice of information technologies, identification of lead institutions and establishment of subregional centres.

53. PADIS also undertook other technical co-operation activities on topics related to development information. Data base and information exchanges, in the form of manual inputs or printouts, diskettes and magnetic tapes took place between PADIS and 28 countries, namely: Algeria, Benin, Botswana, Burkina Faso, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Congo, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Malawi, Mauritius, Morocco, Niger, Nigeria, Rwanda, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Sudan, Swaziland, Togo, Uganda, Zaire and Zambia.

VI. CONCLUSIONS

54. As shown in the brief report which has just been given, the ECA technical assistance in planning, statistics, demography and information sciences during the period 1988-1989 continued to focus on building up national capacities in these fields so that the member Countries will be less dependent on external technical assistance and will become self-reliant within a reasonable

period of time. This assistance also covered new areas such as the African Alternative Framework of Structural Adjustment Programmes for Socio-economic Recovery and Transformation and the Data Collection related to Development Programmes and Aid Flows in Africa.

55. ECA will endeavour to respond favourably to requests for assistance from its member States within the limits of the resources available. It should be pointed out in this connection that requests for advisory missions should be sent, preferably through the local UNDP offices, at least two months in advance in order to facilitate the administrative and technical arrangements for the missions.

56. The issue of training in the fields of planning, statistics, demography and information sciences will continue to receive high priority in the ECA technical assistance. To this end, support will continue to be given to the relevant training institutions in Africa. Training workshop and seminars in selected areas of interest will be organized. Due attention will also be paid to the on-the-job training of local staff during missions to countries.

57. Finally, efforts will continue to be made to ensure appropriate co-ordination of technical assistance activities in the above fields at the regional and sub-regional levels.

ANNEX

LIST OF PROJECTS PLANNED IN ECA IN THE FIELD OF DEMOGRAPHIC AND SOCIAL STATISTICS, POPULATION AND TRAINING AND DISSEMINATION

Division/Office Funding Agency and Project Title	Project Number	Expenditure Periods (in US dollars)		
		1986	1987	Total
I. SOCIO-ECONOMIC RESEARCH AND PLANNING DIVISION (SERPD)				
- UNDP				
Institute for Economic Development Planning (IDEP)	RAF/81/041	987,000	851,650	1,838,000
Total SERPD		987,350	851,650	1,838,000
II. STATISTICS DIVISION				
A - UNFPA				
(i) Regional Resource Centre in Demographic Statistics (RECDES)	RAF/81/P02	879,000	826,400	1,605,400
(ii) Systems and Economic Value of Children (Central African Republic, Kenya, Mauritius, Swaziland)	RAF/81/P03	251,000	228,720	479,720
(iii) Bilingual Workshop on Migration Statistics	RAF/84	---	66,000	66,000
Sub-Total A		1,130,000	1,121,120	2,251,120
B - UNFPA Component of Project				
- Female Fertility Determinants Surveillance Service	RAF/87/P02	63,000	161,000	224,000
C - UNDP				
(i) Statistical Development Programme for Africa (PRAS)	RAF/87/001	792,000	647,000	1,439,000
(ii) Data Collection Balance of Development Programme (DCBDP)				
Data Bloom in Africa	RAF/84/P01	91,000	107,000	211,000
Sub-Total C		883,000	863,000	1,746,000
Total Statistics Division		2,076,000	2,145,120	4,221,120
III. POPULATION DIVISION				
- UNFPA				
(i) Regional Demographic Activity				
Services	RAF/84/P04	135,000	349,000	484,000
(ii) CERPOD	RAF/81/P01	146,000	---	256,000
(iii) SOPEM-Africa	RAF/84/P05	210,000	475,730	685,730
(iv) IEPOMP	RAF/84/P03	348,000	971,000	1,319,000
(v) RTDS	RAF/84/P06	230,000	712,000	1,408,000
Total Population Division		1,069,000	2,414,810	4,794,730

INFORMATION SYSTEM (PADIS)				
A - UNDP				
(i) PADIS Phase III	RAF/76/053	833,326	759,239	1,592,565
(ii) Establishment of a data base and information service for the Mineral Industry of the Region				
Phase Study	RAF/81/015	37,700	147,600	215,200
(iii) Participation of Africa				
African Countries in PADIS	RAF/81/016	64,900	134,400	199,300
(iv) UNIDO				
- Expert Group Meeting on the Development of a Data Base on Women and Development	RAF/81/007	---	39,900	99,900
Sub-Total A		955,926	1,130,139	2,086,665
B - International Development Research Centre, Canada				
(i) Support to the Improvement and expansion of PADIS (PADIS) Activities Programme in Africa		18,078	---	18,078
(ii) Regional Seminar on Information and Interaction Policies in Africa		37,494	---	37,494
Sub-Total B		61,97		61,97
C - Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (USSR)				
- Study Tour on the Management of Information Technologies and Information Systems				
Training Workshop		---	145,000	145,000
D - Ford Foundation				
- Support for participants to Experts Group Meeting on Women and Development		---	10,000	10,000
Total PADIS		1,017,490	1,285,139	2,302,629
GRAND TOTAL		8,272,944	8,811,116	17,084,060
TOTAL UNFPA		1,275,350	3,531,160	6,756,510
UNFPA/GOVERNMENT OF CANADA		163,667	161,067	324,674
TOTAL UNDP		2,710,331	2,973,889	5,685,910
TOTAL IDRC		61,970	---	61,970
USSR		---	145,000	145,000
FORD FOUNDATION		---	10,000	10,000

ANNEX II

LIST OF REGIONAL ADVISERS IN POST DURING THE PERIOD

	Programme/Post Description	Duty Station	Entry on duty	Departure
1. Socio-Economic Research and Planning Division (SERPD)				
(i) O.Teriba (Nigeria)	Regional Adviser in Socio-Economic Surveys and Analysis	Addis Ababa	September 1985	July 1989
2. Statistics				
(i) E.A.Colecraft (Ghana)	RASDS: Chief Technical Adviser Demographic Statistics/Civil Registration (English-speaking countries)	Addis Ababa	July 1978	In post
(ii) Hamady Sow (Mali)	RASDS: Regional Adviser in Demographic Statistics (French-speaking countries)	Niamey MULPOC	July 1980	In post
(iii) Jean-Marc Hie (Cameroon)	RASDS: Regional Adviser in Data Processing	Addis Ababa	March 1985	In post
(iv) Oumar Bocoum (Mali)	RASDS: Regional Adviser in Census Cartography (French-speaking countries)	Addis Ababa	January 1983	In post
(v) R.R. Tripathi (India)	RASDS: Regional Adviser in Census Cartography (English-speaking countries)	Addis Ababa	September 1986	In post

(vi)	Abdou-Karim Diop (Senegal)	RASDS: Regional Adviser in Civil Registration (French-speaking countries)	Yaounde MULPOC	September 1981	Dec. 1989
(vii)	Zewdie Gebeyehu (Ethiopia)	RASDS: Regional Adviser in Data Processing (English-speaking countries)	Addis Ababa	July 1989	In post
(viii)	J.O. Onsembe (Kenya)	RASDS: Regional Adviser in Sampling (English-speaking countries)	Addis Ababa	August 1989	In post
(ix)	M. Chaari (Tunisia)	SDPA: Household Survey Specialist, Chief Technical Adviser	Addis Ababa	December 1987	In post
(x)	P.J. Pember (Australia)	ILO/ECA Regional Adviser in Household Surveys (PECP)	Addis Ababa	January 1986	In post
(xi)	H.E. Cirker (Fed.Republic of Germany)	Specialist in Survey Data Processing, AHSCP (under bilateral co-operation agreement with the FRG Government)	Addis Ababa	May 1986	June 1988
(xii)	L. Mbong-Mbong (Cameroon)	SDPA: National Accounts Specialist	Addis Ababa	September 1987	In post
(xiii)	T.C. Jones (United Kingdom)	Regional Adviser in National Accounts (UN regular programme of technical co-operation	Addis Ababa	July 1985	Feb. 1988

(xiv)	K.C. Wang (United Kingdom)	Regional Adviser in National Accounts (UN regular programme of technical co-operation)	Addis Ababa	November 1989	....
(xv)	K.K. Bockor (Togo)	SDPA: Statistical Training Adviser (French-speaking countries)	Addis Ababa	January 1983	In post
(xvi)	E.E. Ching'anda (Malawi)	SDPA: Statistical Training Adviser/ household survey specialist (English-speaking countries)	Addis Ababa	August 1984	July 1989
(xvii)	J. Tayo	UDEAC/DEP: Chief Technical Adviser	Bangui	November 1989	In post
(xviii)	A. Mayouya (Congo)	UDEAC/DEP: Expert in Demographic and Social Statistics	Bangui	July 1985	In post

3. Population

(i)	K.V. Ramachandran (India)	Regional Demographic Adviser (English-speaking countries)	Addis Ababa	September 1981	In post
(ii)	Pierre Fokom (Cameroon)	Regional Demographic Adviser (French-speaking countries)	Addis Ababa	June 1983	In post
(iii)	Moulie A. Gibril (The Gambia)	Regional Demographic Adviser (English-speaking countries)	Addis Ababa	May 1987	In post

ABBREVIATIONS

RASDS:	Regional Advisory Service in Demographic Statistics
SDPA:	Statistical Development Programme for Africa
AHSCP:	African Household Survey Capability Programme
UDEAC/DEP:	Union douanière et économique de l'Afrique centrale/Département pour les études de population